

New Neotropical Lamiinae

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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It has become necessary to review certain segments of the Neotropical fauna in conjunction with our studies on North American Lamiinae. Several of the more interesting and significant new species are described below.

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Peritapnia pilosa, new species

Male: Form moderate-sized, depressed, integument black, shining. Head densely micropunctate with larger punctures sparsely interspersed, each puncture bearing a long, erect seta; antennae extending about three segments beyond elytra, scape gradually enlarging toward apex, segments three to six stout, third segment shorter than first, fourth equal to third, fifth subequal to fourth, segments densely clothed with fine, appressed pubescence, basal segments with several, long, erect hairs at apices. Pronotum broader than long, sides angulate, acutely tuberculate at middle; disk slightly convex, densely micropunctate with larger seta-bearing punctures sparsely interspersed; prosternum transversely rugulose, glabrous, intercoxal process barely arcuate, about one-third as broad as coxal cavities; meso- and metasternum barely punctate, densely clothed with very fine appressed pubescence. Elytra about 1½ times as long as broad; punctures behind scutellum large, subconfluent, extending along suture to middle, other basal punctures irregular, smaller, all punctures becoming very fine toward apex; erect setae arising out of large punctures at least twice the length of second antennal segment, underlying pubescence dense, fine, appressed; apices narrowly rounded. Legs densely micropunctate, finely, densely pubescent. Abdomen micro-punctate with a few larger punctures interspersed; last sternite rounded at apex. Length, 9 mm.

Female: Form similar. Antennae slightly shorter. Abdomen with last sternite excavated at middle, the depression bounded posteriorly by a transverse, arcuate carina. Length, 8-9 mm.

Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) from 56 miles NW Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, 27 July, 1963 (J. Doyen). Two female paratypes from 23 miles S. Matias Romero, Oaxaca, 14 August, 1963 (F.D. Parker and L.A. Stange).

The long, erect setae of the head and elytra will separate this species from other *Peritapnia*.

Peritapnia minima, new species

Tapeina nudicornis Horn, 1894:340 (not Bates 1885).

Peritapnia nudicornis, Horn, 1894:403; Linsley, 1942:75.

Male: Form small, depressed, integument rufo-piceous, appendages reddish brown.

Head minutely punctate, very finely pubescent, long, erect setae present along anterior margin and around eyes; antennae extending about three segments beyond elytra, scape gradually enlarged, segments three to five slightly enlarged, third segment equal in length to first, fourth equal to third, fifth shorter than fourth, segments very finely, rather sparsely pubescent, basal segments with several long, erect setae at apices. Pronotum broader than long, sides angulate; disk thinly impressed behind apex and before base, middle vaguely, shallowly tricallused; punctures very fine, dense; pubescence minute, appressed, with a few, long, erect setae interspersed; prosternum transversely rugulose, intercoxal process almost plane, more than one-half as broad as coxal cavities; meso- and metasternum finely punctate and pubescent. Elytra about 1½ times as long as broad; punctures behind scutellum moderately coarse, usually separated, extending along suture to beyond middle, other basal punctures finer, rather sparse, irregular; erect setae arising out of punctures shorter than second antennal segment, underlying pubescence very fine, dense; apices narrowly rounded. Legs with femora strongly clavate, finely punctate and pubescent. Abdomen finely punctate and pubescent; last sternite rounded at apex. Length, 6-9 mm.

Female: Form similar. Antennae slightly longer than body. Abdomen with last sternite impressed and carinate at middle. Length, 7-9 mm.

Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) and 44 paratypes (19 males, 25 females) from 2 miles NE San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico, 19 September, 1967, under bark of *Bursera* (J. Chemsak, A. & M. Michelbacher). Additional paratypes all from Baja California Sur as follow: 6 males, 6 females, 3.5 miles NE San Pedro, 7 September, 1967 at light (Chemsak and Michelbacher); 2 males, 3 females, 3 miles N. San Pedro, 6 July, 1938 (Michelbacher & Ross); 3 females, 10 Km. S San Pedro, 23 August, 1976 (E. Giesbert); 6 males, 6 females, 5 miles SW La Paz, 7 September, 1967, under bark of *Bursera* (Chemsak and Michelbachers); 1 male, 2 females, 7 miles W La Paz, 6 August, 1966 (E.G. & J.M. Linsley, P.D. Hurd, Chemsak), 6 September, 1967 (Chemsak and Michelbachers); 1 female, 5 miles S La Paz, 17-22 September 1967 (Chemsak & Michelbachers); 4 males, 1 female, 15 miles W La Paz, 5 July, 1938 (Michelbacher and Ross); 2 males, 1 female, 20 miles NW La Paz, 16 July, 1938 (Michelbacher & Ross); 15 males, 9 females, 26 miles W La Paz, 11 August, 1966, at lights (Chemsak, Powell and Doyen); 1 female, 25 miles W La Paz, 30 August, 1959 (Radford & Werner); 1 male, 1 female, El Triunfo, 7 July, 1938 (Michelbacher & Ross); 1 male, 1 female, 2 miles NW El Triunfo, 12 August, 1966 (Chemsak, Doyen and Powell); 4 male, 4 females, San Jose del Cabo, 11 July, 1938 (Michelbacher and Ross), 11-16 September, 1967 (Chemsak and Michelbachers); 3 males, 1 female, 6 miles N San Jose del Cabo, 15 September, 1967 (Chemsak and Michelbachers); 2 females, 10 miles SW San Jose del Cabo, 9 July, 1938 (Michelbacher and Ross); 18 males, 24 females, 7 km. N Cabo San Lucas, 26-27 August, 1976 (E. Giesbert); 3 males, 2 females, San Bartolo, 13 July, 1938 (Michelbacher and Ross); 1 male, 5 miles W San Bartolo, 13 July, 1938 (Michelbacher and Ross); 3 males, Todos Santos, 15 July, 1938 (Michelbacher and Ross); 1 male, 4 miles N Todos Santos, 2 September, 1959 (Radford and Werner); 1 female, El Carrizal, 25 August, 1976 (E. Giesbert).

Additional specimens from 10 miles S Punta Prieta, 15 miles N El Refugio, 20 miles N Comondu, and 45 miles N San Ignacio are also assignable as this species. In several of these localities *P. minima* occurs sympatrically with *P. fabra* Horn, which suggests a possible subspecific relationship between *fabra* and the Cape population. However, the lack of adequate material from the central and northern parts of the peninsula and apparently significant structural differences make a subspecific designation untenable at this time.

The broad, flattened intercoxal process of the prosternum, smaller average size and antennal scape equal in length to the third segment separate *minima* from *fabra*. *P. nudicornis* (Bates) differs by the longer setae on the elytra, pale pubescent humeri of the males, and by having the antennal scape longer than the third segment.

Pseudotapnia, new genus

Form small, depressed. Head small, front broader than long; palpi slightly unequal, apical segments slender, cylindrical; eyes small, finely faceted, deeply emarginate, lobes connected by a line; antennal tubercles small, widely separated; antennae slender, short, six segmented, scape small, slightly clavate, sixth segment slightly flattened. Pronotum broader than long, sides rounded, unarmed, base broadly, deeply transversely impressed, apex very shallowly compressed; disk almost plane; prosternum narrow, narrowly impressed at apex; intercoxal process flat, less than one-half as broad as coxae, coxal cavities closed behind, feebly angulate externally; mesosternum short, with intercoxal process about as broad as coxae, flattened, abruptly declivous anteriorly; coxal cavities closed to epimeron; metasternum with epimeron narrow, tapering posteriorly. Elytra about 1½ times longer than broad, strongly convex toward apices; epipleurae vertical to behind middle; apices narrowly rounded. Legs short; femora strongly clavate; middle tibiae with a small external sinus; tarsi short, moderately broad, third segment cleft to base, claws divergent. Abdomen with first sternite broad, sternites two to four narrow and last broad.

Type species: *Pseudotapnia curticornis*, new species.

This genus may be readily recognized by the short broad form and apparently six-segmented antennae. This latter characteristic appears to have developed by the fusion of the distal segments.

The affinities of *Pseudotapnia* are difficult to assess but the genus appears to resemble *Peritapnia* Horn in a number of structural characters, thereby placing it into the tribe Acanthoderini.

Pseudotapnia curticornis, new species (Fig. 1)

Female: Form small, depressed; integument black, pubescence gray and black. Head with front rather finely, separately punctate, densely clothed with small tufts of short appressed pubescence; vertex short, punctation and pubescence as on front; inter-antennal area plane; antennae extending a little beyond elytral humeri, third segment much longer than scape, fourth equal to third, fifth and sixth combined shorter than fourth, third segment, apical one-half of fourth, and fifth and sixth black. Pronotum with disk coarsely, densely punctate, densely clothed with small tufts of grayish, appressed pubescence, one or two long erect setae present at sides on apical margin of basal impression; prosternum thinly pubescent, coxae with a dense patch of appressed pubescence on front; meso- and metasternum finely punctate with patches of appressed pubescence at margins. Scutellum broader than long, densely pubescent. Elytra coarsely, separately punctate over basal one-half, punctures becoming obsolete toward apex; pubescence dense, short, appressed, grayish except for an almost heart-shaped black band at base, broader, short black bands below humeri directed back and toward disk and an irregular black median band, the arcuate pale basal bands consisting of white instead of gray pubescence. Legs with tops of apical one-half of femora and outside margins of tibiae to middle densely gray pubescent. Abdomen finely punctate; last sternite narrowly impressed longitudinally at base, apex rounded. Length, 7 mm.

Holotype female (California Academy of Sciences) from Coco Solo Hospital, Canal Zone, 15 May, 1974, light trap (D. Engleman).

The size, shape, color pattern and short antennae make this species very distinctive. The antennae and markings of the elytra suggest a mimetic association with an ant, although we are unaware, at this time, of any specific model.

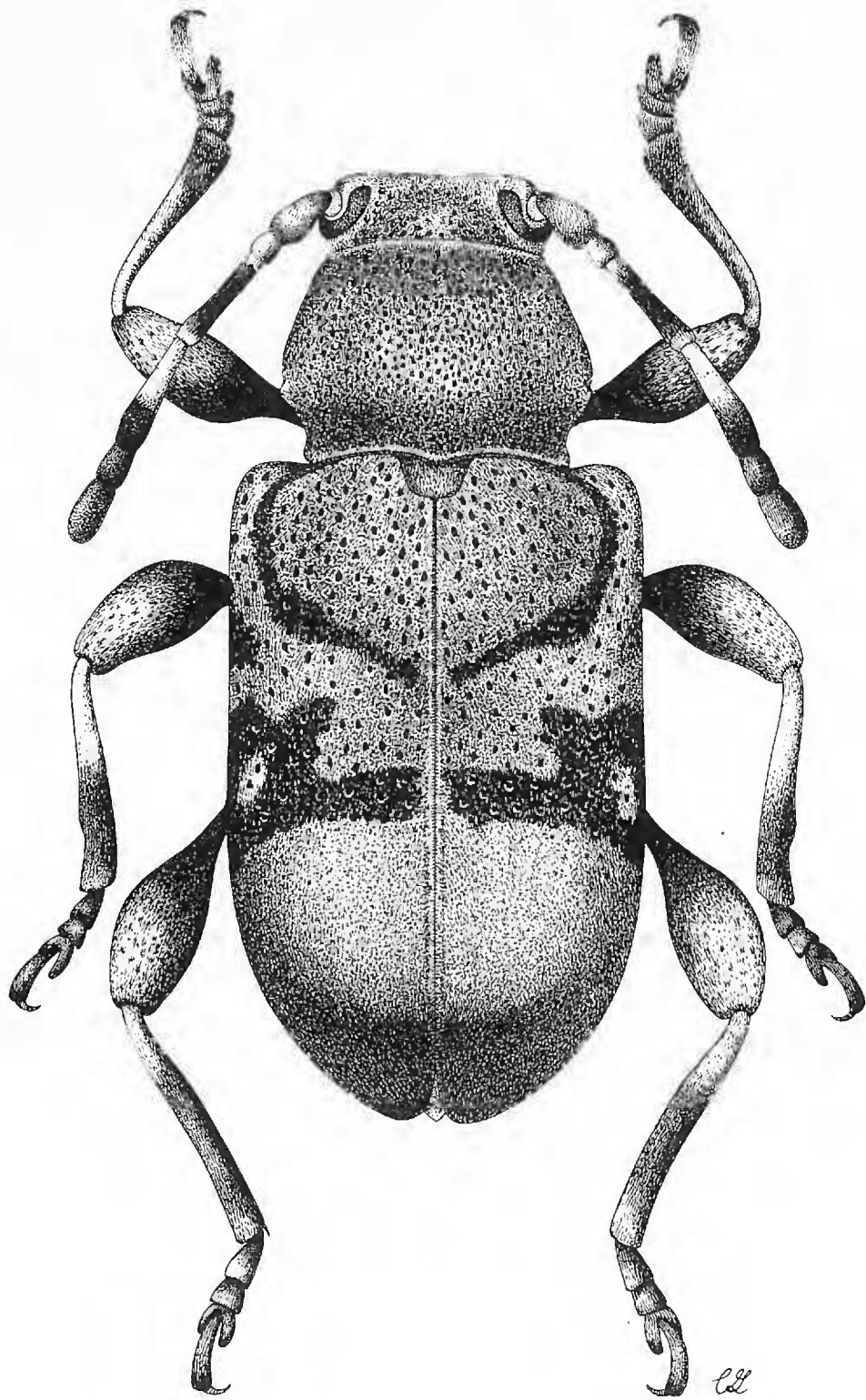


Fig. 1 *Pseudotapnia curticornis*, new species.

***Lypsimena tomentosa*, new species**

Female: Form moderate sized, subparallel; integument reddish brown, pubescence pale brownish and gray, dense, appressed, obscuring surface, erect hairs almost absent. Head short, densely pubescent; median line shallow, becoming a suture on vertex; vertex short, moderately densely punctate, punctures obscured by pubescence; antennae slender, slightly longer than body, segments densely clothed with short appressed pubescence, basal segments with a few long suberect hairs internally which decrease in length toward apices, third segment longer than first, remaining segments gradually decreasing in length. Pronotum broader than long, sides broadly rounded, disk convex, rather coarsely, confluent punctate; pubescence appressed, obscuring surface, sides with several long erect hairs interspersed; prosternum narrow, coxal cavities closed behind; meso- and metasternum densely pubescent, punctures obscured. Elytra more than twice as long as broad; basal punctures rather coarse, dense, becoming obsolete behind middle; pubescence appressed, pale brownish, with white or gray pubescence suffused over disk away from suture, base, and apex; apices narrowly subtruncate. Legs short, femora gradually expanded toward apices; front tibiae with an internal sinus, middle tibiae with an external sinus. Abdomen minutely, densely punctate, very densely clothed with appressed pubescence; last sternite broadly subtruncate at apex. Length, 9-10 mm.

Holotype female (Cornell University) and seven female paratypes from Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 4-24 April, 1898, 2-24 May, 1898 (E.A. Klages).

The very dense appressed pubescence which completely obscures the body surface will readily separate this species from other known *Lypsimena*.

The only significant variation observed in the type series is in the amount and extent of suffused whitish pubescence on the elytra. This is almost absent in some individuals but quite distinct in others.

Literature Cited

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